REGISTER THIS WEEK TO VOTE FOR COMMUNIST PARTY NOMINEES AGAINST CAPITALIST PARTIES!

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
Against Imperialist War
For the 40-Hour Week

Daily Worker

FINAL CITY EDITION

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Not Gastonia Cases But Dead Workers Is Slogan of Left Social Reformists

Before the blood of the murdered textile strikers has dried on the ground before the mill gates in Marion, North Carolina, the agents of the "left" social reformist group in the American Federation of Labor, are again on the job, planning new betrayals. The identical state militia that was sent in by the mill owner, Governor O. Max Gardner, to protect Sheriff Adkins, the butcher of defenseless workers, from reprisals by the relatives and fellow workers of the dead strikers, has been appealed to in behalf of William Ross, one of the Brookwood graduates and a special favorite of the dean of that institution of class betrayal, A. J. Muste, leading figure of the "left" social reformists. The militia has been asked to protect Ross' house. Ross is perfectly consistent in expecting the state militia to protect alike all the good and faithful servants of the mill owners, whether they are sheriffs and policemen or alleged labor leaders.

The associate of Ross, Francis J. Gorman, also an official of the United Textile Workers' Union, has tried to again place his organization at the head of the strike in order to again betray the mill slaves of Marion. In spite of the fact that the latest strike was called against the decisions of the labor fakers, Gorman proposed a compromise to the Marion Manufacturing Company.

These officials of the United Textile Workers' organization rushed into the situation, not to defend the interests of the workers, but because the workers had revolted against the treacherous agreement with the Marion mill owners that victimized the active workers through the black-list. These so-called labor leaders and the militia constitute reserve forces that, in this situation, supplement the forces of the sheriff and the mill thugs who on Wednesday last murdered in cold blood unarmed workers on the public highway.

After the massacre of the workers, the deputies who participated in the murderous attack on the strikers swore out warrants for a number of strikers, charging them with inciting to riot, rebellion against the state, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. There is a certain irony in the fact that Alfred Hoffman, another Brookwood graduate and Musteite, was included in the complaint. Hoffman hastened to proclaim his innocence of any such intent, in a statement that reveals in its true light one of the main planks in the platform:

> "Heaven knows I had trouble enough down in Marion trying to prevent armed insurrection against Sheriff Adkins and his armed thugs. Leading a strike of 100 per cent Nordic native southerners is largely an exercise in sitting on the lid to prevent them from answering the violence of the mill owners and their sheriffs in kind."

This is nothing other than a confession of complicity in a murder plot—against the working class. According to Hoffman it is the task of the "left" reformists of the American Federation of Labor to sit on the lid and prevent the workers defending themselves against wholesale murder. His job is not to organize the workers for a militant struggle against wage cuts, the speed-up, lengthening of hours, the black-list, unemployment and all the other effects of capitalist rationalization, but to "sit on the lid" so the employers can continue to exploit and oppress the working class. He wants the workers helpless and defenseless before the armed thugs of the state power and the mill ownrs. This debased group of "left" social reformists frown on self defense for the working class. They don't want Gastonia cases, Gastonia heroism, Gastonia defiance and Gastonia trials in which the hideous mask of capitalist democracy and justice is ripped asunder for all the workers to see—and despise. What these companions in flunkeyism with the state militia, the police, the courts, the electrocutioners prefer, when they have to choose, is not Gastonia cases, but dead workers.

The antics of Ross, Gorman, Hoffman clearly reveal the real role of the "left" social reformists—a direct agency for aiding the capitalist class and its state power in a struggle against the workers, aiding in capitalist rationalization and trying to crush the increasing resistance of the working class.

The mill workers of Marion and workers everywhere should scorn the leadership of such elements as these Musteites, which can lead only to betrayal and death.

The textile workers of the South cannot have confidence in these agents of capitalism, but must repudiate them and rally behind the militant banners of the National Textile Workers' Union. The Southern Textile Workers' Conference that opens in Charlotte Saturday should receive the support of all workers in the slave pens of that part of th country. The reply to the capitalist murderers of the working class must be an immediate determined fight against capitalist rationalization and the increasing misery, suffering and poverty of the working class, and for the building up of a powerful union, the creation of workers' defense committees, the disarming of the fascist bands and the driving out from the labor movement of the social reformists of all stripes.

Urge 100 P. C. Walkout in Happiness Shop, Forty Workers Strike

The 200 employes still at work in the Happiness Candy factory at 431 Hudson St. were called upon to join their 40 fellow workers in the hard candy department who have been on strike for over a week, in a leaflet issued by the Youth Committee of the Food Workers Section, T. U. U. L., copies of which were distributed at the door of the factory yesterday.

The leaflet pointed out that the workers must stil together 100 per cent in order to win the higher wages and better working conditions for which the spontaneous strike was called. It urged the immediate organization of a strike committee representing all departments, with the following demands: a minimum wage of $20 per week for young workers; 20 per cent increase for those receiving $20 or over; the 8-hour-day and the five-day-week; time nad a half for overtime and recognition of the union.

The Happiness Candy workers are among the most exploited in the city, getting an average wage of only $18 a week.

The 40 strikers are men, the majority of the other workers being girls who make as little as $12 weekly.

FOOD FRACTION MEET.

A general meeting of all Party food workers, hotel, restaurant, cafeteria workers, grocery clerks, butchers, bakers, Amalgamated Food Workers, A. F. of L. locals, will be held on Wednesday, October 9, 1929, 8 p. m. sharp at 26-28 Union Square, by the order of the District Industrial Department. All comrades are urged to be present and on time as a roll call will be taken.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

Eisman, in Detention, Goes on Hunger Strike and Wins His Demands

Harry Eisman, militant N. Y. Pioneer serving a six months sentence in a Jewish reformatory at Hawthorne, New York, for participating in a demonstration against the Boy Scouts on July 20, has gone on a hunger strike against the censoring of his mail by the reformatory authorities. The strike lasted one day an das a result Mr. Klein, the head of the children's jail granted his demands. Now Fisman gets his mail, but yith "places cut out."

They are kept in strict discipline and on the slightest misdemeanor they are given a "ticket" which prolongs their stay in the "Home" for six or eight weeks.

While in the reformatory the children are fed full of patriotism and religion. There is also a Boy Scout troop there who are given all sorts of privileges and are the pets of the jail. Nevertheless they are considered equals when it comes to the "tickets." The International Labor Defense is appealing to get Harry Fisman out of this hell hole for children. They want letters of protest against the treatment of Harry Fisman to be sent to Mr. Klein, head of the Hawthorne Boys' Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

Norfolk Workers Hear Schechter, Hampton

NORFOLK, Va. (By Mail).—Amy Schechter, who recently faced electrocution by the Carolina mill bosses, spoke at the Norfolk workers Gastonia Joint Defense meeting here Sunday, Oct. 6. Del Hampton, who also was on trial in Charlotte, also spoke. Over 250 workers were present. A resolution for the Gastonia prisoners was adopted and sent to the seven still held, and to Governor Gardner of North aCrolina.

'DISARMAMENT' CONFERENCE TO BE A SWINDLE

Invitations from U. S. Get Hostile and Evasive Replies

Italian Press Caustic

More Warships for All Is Certain Result

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The official "unofficial" statement given out in regard to the "five-power conference on armaments" remarks that "well-informed sources declined to comment on the possibility of Anglo-American difficulties, but believe that Britain may be influenced by the attitude of the dominions"—which is one way of making American imperialirt niterests in the form of demands for no weakening of British naval power.

From Paris, where Briand says he accepts hte invitation "on principle" reports state that France's acceptance will be "a qualified, conditional" one, and that France will not "well receive" any question on the abolition of submarines.

From Italy, the most caustic comment comes on the inxitation as well as on the MacDonald-Hoover conversations, caricatures appearing showing the two as fishermen dragging Italy, France and Japan into a net. "Il Tever" gave the general tone of resentment saying:

"There is no warning of this new western imperialism wrapped in humanitarian principles as fierce and unreasonable as puritanism and animated by the conception that they are called to fulfill a divine mission of material and idealistic redemption. We refer to American imperialism, which threatens our ancient civilization."

Japan is reported to be conferring on just how t oword the text of the "reply"—not spoken of as an "acceptance"—whose nature may be forecast by the present instruction given Japan's ambassadors at London and Washington to emphasize Japan's demand for an increase in her naval armament to reach a 10-10-7 ratio. It is also rumored that a reply on this demand may be sought before Japan gives any reply at all.

Since America declares it will build 15 more cruisers regardless of any "agreement" as well as 30,000 tons of other naval craft; and as Britain is to continue construction on seven cruisers now building and three more planned, the "disarmament" conference, or even conference on "reduction" of armaments, can be clearly seen to be a swindle and a lie before it begins.

WINDOW WIPERS' STOPPAGE LOOMS

A stoppage involving about 600 window cleaners throughout the city may start tomorrow as a result of the insolvency of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, an organization which is supposed to provide compensation insurance for window cleaners injured while at work.

This was the announcement made by officials of the Window Cleaners Protective Union at a mass meeting last night of organized and unorganized workers at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. The meeting was called to mobilize the workers for the general strike of all window cleaners of Graeter New York and vicinity, which will probably be called at the expiration on Oct. 15 of the present agreement with the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers Protective Association.

The stoppage tomorrow will affect only those employers carrying in-

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Gadsden, Alabama Goodyear Textile Workers Want 'Daily'

Workers Must Rush the Daily Worker to Mill Slaves of Rubber Trust

Alabama will be a base of the coming great struggle of the Southern mill workers, led by the National Textile Workers Union, against their exploiters, the mill barons.

Gadsden, in Etowah County, Alabama, is a mill town owned lock, stock and barrel by the Goodyear Rubber Company.

Seeking "cheap labor," the Goodyear Company recently opened up a huge mill in Gadsden, in which 3,000 workers slave.

So fierce was the speed-up at the Goodyear plant, and so miserable were the working conditions that the workers there, totally unorganized, most of them never having heard of a union, struck spontaneously.

Unorganized, the Goodyear mill workers proved helpless against the unlimited resources of the Rubber Trust.

A former Gastonia textile workers brought with him to Gadsden some copies of the Daily Worker. And now demands are coming to us that the Daily Worker be sent to Gadsden every day, hundreds of Dailies.

"The Goodyear Rubber Company hired 3,000 of us Gasden workers when said open shop company came here and opened up a big plant recently," a Gasden textile worker writes.

"The workers couldn't stand the fierce speed-up gaff, so they soon went on strike.

"They didn't have any union, but they just had to strike anyway. The company was working us 12 and 14 hours a day.

"They tried to bring in scabs from other mill towns around here but couldn't.

"Then they got scabs from Philadelphia, from a strikebreaking agency, they say.

"Well, we were unorganized, and the papers around here were all for the boss.

"We didn't know about the National Union and the union paper, the Daily Workers, then.

"But we've heard about what they both did in Gastonia. So we want a union down here—and the union paper too."

"We want the union, and the union paper too."

This is the keynote of the scores of letters reaching us from mill villages throughout North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, and further-off Texas too.

Militant workers wiwll not disregard the southern mill workers appeals for the Daily Worker.

They must rush funds at once to the "Rush the Daily Worker to the Southern Mill Workers" Drive.

Every workingcless organization must adopt a mill village!

They must see to it that a southern mill village receives its bundles of Dailies regularly.

$2.50 a week from a workingclass organization means that a bundle of 25 daily workers will be sent to a southern mill village for a week.

$5 means that a southern mill village can receive a bundle of 50 Daily Workers for a week.

$10 will send 100 copies of the Daily Worker to a southern mill village daily for one week.

"We heard some National Textile Union organizers here after the U.T.W. sold us out the first time. They gave out Daily Workers, and we liked them. Can you keep sending the Daily Worker to Elizabethton?"

This is from a rayon worker at the Glanzstoff mills.

What shall we answer these workers?

To the Daily Worker,
26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

The southern textile workers cannot go without the Daily Worker in their preparations for the great struggles they will soon go through. I am sending my contribution to help rush the Daily Worker to them.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **State** .....

Amount $.....

FOR ORGANIZATIONS

We, ...
(Name of Organization)

City and State .....

wish to adopt a southern mill town or village, and see to it that the workers there are supplied with.....**copies of the Daily Worker every day for**.....**weeks. We inclose $**.....

Kindly send us the name of the mill village or city assigned to us, for we wish to communicate with the workers there.

Negro, White Workers Protest Terrorism on Them, Meet Tomorrow

Race and class prosecution will not go unfought by Brownsville Workers, who will meet with white workers in mass protest against brazen lynch terror at Dunbar Center, 605 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m. Thursday.

The mass demonstration will be under the auspices of the Brownsville local of the American Negro Labor Congress, which will be represented at the meeting by its local president, Fred Makel.

Other speakers will include Williana Burroughes, of the Congress, and J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for borough president of Manhattan for the Communist Party, whose platform, incidentally, includes the demand for full social, political and economic equality for Negroes.

Fascists of Austria Get Worst of It in Clash with Workers

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—In the last few day snumerous collisions between workers and fascists have taken place in Austria, for instance at Modeling where the fascists were soundly thrashed; at Fuerstenfeld, where three persons were seriously injured; at Haidach, where three were injured; at Payerbach, where a fascist was seriously injured; and at Kapfenberg, where worker athletes fought the fascists and sent six to the hospital.

Women Workers Back Communist Party in Oct. 17 Gastonia Meet

New York working women will demonstrate in solidarity with the Gastonia strikers while pledging their support to the Party which consistently champions their interests—the Communist Party—at a mass meeting at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., at 8 p. m. Thursday, Oct. 17.

The necessity of supporting the Communist candidates—William W. Weinstone, for mayor; Otto Hall, for comptroller; and Harry M. Wicks, for aldermanic president—will be explained by prominent Party leaders.

"Not only in Gastonia, but right here in New York, workers who struggle for better conditions are cruelly attacked and terrorized by the united forces of the bosses, the government, the capitalist political parties, and the reactionary labor fakers of all stripes," the Party declares in its appeal for mass support of the meeting.

UNION OFFICIALS SELL OUT STRIKE OF TRUCKDRIVERS

T.U.U.L. Told Strikers of Betrayal, Urged Rank-File Fight

Follows Secret Meet

8-Hour Day, Overtime Demands Sold

Adding one more black deed to the record of the A. F. of L. betrayals, the misleaders of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Local 02, yesterday sold out the strike of the 2,000 fruit and vegetable truckmen which had effectively tied up the local produce market since Saturday.

The Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League in a statement, copies of which were distributed among the strikers earlier in the day warned against the impending sell-out in the following words:

"ou must not and cannot rely upon your officials who are ready to sell out your demands. You must immediately take the situation into your own hands. You must immediately set up your own rank and file strike committee and defeat the attempt to betray you."

Neither the eight-hour day nor time and a half for overtime, the demands for which the struggle was called, were granted the drivers under the agreement signed yesterday afternoon by Joseph Hainwright, president of Local 202; Martin Thompson, secretary, and representatives of the contractors or boss truckmen and the fruit merchants.

The crass nature of the betrayal was heightened by the fact that the strikers had complete control of the situation, as was admitted even by

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WHITE WASH 3 MARION KILLERS

Hoffman Says Duty Is to Restrain Labor

MARION, N. C., Oct. 8.—The deputies who perpetrated the Marion massacre, a week ago, from which five strikers have died, and others may still die, are being officially whitewashed. Three of them were released from all charges today by Judge Harding, who is pretending to conduct hearings on the case.

One of the most ridiculous features of the case of "rebellion" against the strikers is that Alfred Hoffman, partner in the betrayal of the Elizabethton and Marion strikers, is indicted along with them. Hoffman is an organizer of the Hosiery Workers' Federation, part of the United Textile Workers, but was lent to the U. T. W. main office because of his known expertness in the sell-out.

The Federated Press reports Hoffman as saying:

"Heaven knows I had trouble enough down in Marion trying to prevent armed insurrection against Sheriff Adkins and his armed thugs. Leading a strike of 100 percent Nordic native southerners is largely an exercise in setting on the lid to prevent them from answering the violenec of the mill owners and their sheriffs in kind."

This gives a good indication of the watchfulness to the bosses of the U. T. W. officials in Marion and assures them that whatever happens to the rank and file who really wanted to win the strike. Hoffman and his friends will be leniently dealt with.

The case is the first of its nature to be prosecuted since 1878 under laws passed by the northern carpetbeggarsto suppress the native southerners after the Civil War.

MORE PROSECUTION LIARS IN GASTONIA CASE ADMIT BEING BOUGHT BY COMPANY

Policeman Gilbert Boasts of Pay from Loray; Hord Admits Previously Killed Man, Boy

Southern Textile Workers Conference Starts With Big Mass Meeting Saturday

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 8.—It must be apparent today even to a conservative, fundamentalist jury of land owning farmers hat the testimony in the Gastonia case produced by the mill bosses' prosecutors is a mass of contradictory perjury.

It mut also be evident that nearly all of the state's witnesses are Loray hirelings. Mrs. Connie Neal, for instance, has openly boasted about being rewarded for her testimony. Grace Buffy has been promoted from the job of a low paid stenographer to one of a highly paid "secretary."

Policeman Gilbert, one of those who followed Aderholt in the raid on the strikers' tent colony in Gastonia June 7, and helped start the shooting which resulted in the death of Aderholt, for which the seven National Textile Workers' Union members are being tried for murder, yesterday naively told of his close connections with the Loray mill management as though they were something to boast of. Gilbert says he served as special deputy, paid by the Loray mill, for a year, then was promoted to the Gastonia city police force.

Alarmed by the fact that the defense was showing the close connections of prosecution witnesses with the Manville-Jenckes company, the state's lawyers have evidently warned the rest of the witnesses not to admit such connections, rewards, and promotions. So this morning prosecution witnesses denied being stool pigeons and hirelings of Loray.

The defense this morning brought out the remarkable fact that the state's witnesses are only able to remember two or three sentences from the speeches of Beal, and all of them remember exactly the same alleged sentences: "Go to the mill and go into the mill and drag them out. Shoot and shoot to kill."

These sentences have been repeated by every witness thus far, parrot-like, with new variations when some witness forgot his lines.

Today J. D. Cooper, step-father of Grace Duffy, told about going to the union lot to hear Beal speak. He denied that he was sent by the Manville-Jenckes Co. as a stool pigeon. He quoted Beal as warning the Loray thugs that if they tried to break up the meetings, the strikers' guards would put them off the lot.

Cooper witnessed the attempt to break up the meeting on the afternoon of the raid. He said, "There was some scuffling and stones were thrown at Beal and Buch. Then there was a shot." Cooper said he was with Grace Duffy on the porch, but didnt hear the remarks she quoted yesterday in the attempt to prove conspiracy. He saw the officers arrive later, and admitted there was no trouble at that time. He saw the officers seize the guard, says he heard someone yell, "Turn him loose,' heard shooting, which he said came from the front and

He admitted he could not identify any of the men on the union lot that night. He also testified that he knew for weeks before June 7 that the Loray mill thugs had been threatening to destroy the union headquarters and "clean out the union." It was brought out by the Defense that the porch from which he and Grace Duffy claimed to witness the shooting is so situated that only a few feet of the union grounds were in their line of vision. They could neither have seen what they described, nor heard what was said. Dan Hord, who has been a policeman for 35 years, couldnt identify any defendants. He told of taking shot out of a tree opposite the union lot. It will be shown by Defense witnesses that Hord fired his shotgun. Hord said the shot in the tree were buckshot. This is his attempt to show that his own shot didn't kill Aderholt as the doctors testify that the chief of police was hit by No. 4 shot. As Hord himself admits he removed all the shot from the tree, where Aderholt fell, there is no way to show whether these "buckshot" were from Hord's gun or not.

Hord contradicted Sheriff Lineberge rby saying that he took MacLaughlin, one of the strike defendants in this trial, from Gostonia to Shelby and obtained his confession. Lineberger said that he was the one who took MacLaughlin to Shelby, together with Carter, another of the seven on trial. This was when, by third degree methods, they forced the so-called "confessions" from the two strikers, that they had fired.

Hor dadmitted that they had no warrants on the night of June 7.

He denied that he had been indicted a number of times for illegal

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MUST DEFY ALL EFFORT TO HALT REGISTRATION

Workers Register Now to Vote Communist

Low response to yesterday's election registration is just one indication that New York workers are retreating from support of the democratic, republican or socialist parties.

The Communist viewpoint on the returns was told by the Daily Worker yesterday by Rebecca Grecht, campaign manager.

Only 167,257 city voters registered, as compared with 270463 last year.

"Bitte rexperience in their strike struggles is proving to many New York voters the folly of voting for any of the political groups repressing them," Grecht said.

"Vote-catching phrases from Tammany Hall mean nothing to militant workers—they know how the Tammany police club and blackjack 'befriends' them on the picket line," she added.

The light registrations bemoaned by the republicans show that republican dirt-spilling on Tammany graft and corruption is recognized by many as the familiar "exposures" of politicians who would themselves control the municipal apparatus as a source of rich graft, the Party representative held.

The socialist party outstrips republicans and democrats. It wants more police "efficiency." Its nominee Rev. Norman Thomas, is praised on all sides as "a non-partisan candidate." The Citizens Union is only one of the pastor-politicians' backers.

"Undoubtedly bureaucratic terrorism is used to discourage those workers who intend to vote Communist," the campaign manager said. "They must refuse to be intimidated and express their support, not of the republican, democrat or socialist parties, but of the party which alone fights for their interests—the Communist Party."

Nanking on Defensive Against Rival Armies

HONGKONG, Oct, 7.—From Nanking government sources reports state that reinforcements loyal to Nanking (at this moment) have arrived at Canton and are moving into northern Kwantung with orders not to enter Kwangsi. This last proviso illustrates the weak position Nanking feels before the threat of Kwangsi—a defensive position.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class.

Worker Delegates to U.S.S.R. to See 5 Year Plan Working

Actual Visit to U. S. S. R. Will Refute Lies of Capitalist Press and Socialists

The workers and peasants of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, confident tha tthe actual facts of their socialist reconstruction of the country they control will answer any amount of slander by imperialists and exploiters abroad, are inviting another group of workers from America to come and see, and to celebrate the 12th year.

The invitation is extended through the Friends of the Soviet Union, and is as follows:

"Working Men and Working Women!

"Workers of all Races and Creeds!

"Industrial and Land Workers!

"While the bourgeoisie, with the help of the socialists and the whole capitalist press are increasing daily their slander against the Soviet Union and spreading lies about the building of socialism, for the purpose of killing the growing sympathy of the workers towards the

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National Miners Union Moves to Organize the Iron Ranges

Unemployment, Speed-Up, Low Wages, Finger Printing Rouse Militancy of Mesaba

Plans for organizing the famous Mesaba Iron range into the National Miners Union are going forward, according to Pat Devine, writing in a recent issue of The Coal Miner. The Coal Miner is changing its name with the next issue to something else (suggestions now being received) because the N. M. U. is enlarging to take in metal miners as well as those in the coal industry.

The article states that the Steel Trust spy system, long a barrier to organization will be of no avail against the rising discontent of the workers and their determination to fight for better conditions. Rationalization, speed-up, long hours, wage-cuts nad unemployment, so typical of all industries in the United States, is especially emphasized in the metal mines.

The introduction of machinery on the Mesaba Range has reduced the number of men employed from 18,-

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STRIKE BROKEN BY A.F.L. CHIEFS AT LOOSE WILES

Militants Proposed to Picket, Spread Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Oct. 8.—With the Trade Union Unity League organizer, Roy Stevens, under arrest, the Bakery and Confectionery Union here forced the young workers on strike against the "manit" speed-up system at the Loose-Wiles biscuit company to go back to work without any gains from the spontaneous walk-out of 1,500 workers a week ago. Nothing is being done by this American Federation of Labor local about the 200 workers, leaders in the walkout, whom the company wouldn't accept. The union refused to allow strikers on the committee which negotiated with the bosses.

The A. F. of L. bakers local stepped in when the successful noonday mass demonstrations at the factory gates under the leadership of the T. U. U. L. indicated that the strikers were mobilizing for a real struggle. Immediately the Central Labor Council, together with the bakers local, called a meeting in the Labor Temple.

Cheer T. U. U. L. Plan.

Here, when the T. U. U. L. organizer raised the question of the formation of strike and picketing committees and spreading the strike to other Loose-Wiles plants, the strikers responded enthusiastically, but union officials had Stevens of the T. U. U. L. ejected and the next day ordered his arrest on the picket line. Police were instructed to arrest all T. U. U. L. organizers, it was reported. The judge called up the A. F. of L. officials and consulted wit hthem before ordering Stevens held on $200 bonds.

No A. F. of L. official ever appeared on the picket line. They passed the word around among the strikers that it was hopeless to struggle against such a big corporation, and that they must build their union "gradually." They said that they were "willing" to organize the workers into craft unions, as bakers, candy-makers, biscuit workers, etc. No plans for the strike, no demands, were made by the A. F. of L. except the proposition that if the workers insisted on picketing, they should do so in a manner not antagonizing to the police. Twenty workers from the National Biscuit Co., who came to the meeting at the Labor Temple to offer help to the strikers, were ignored by all except the T. U. U. L. who called on them to make a joint fight with the Loose-Wiles in order to better their own conditions.

Despite the treachery of the labor fakers, the T. U. U. L. is continuing organization wrok and is especially fighting against the discrimination policy. The 200 workers whom the bosses and the A. F. of L. kept out on the street are being organized into committees, together with workres from the shops, to fight for their re-instatement.

The "manit" system goes on just the same and will soon mean the discharge of hundreds of workers. It is a re-organization of labor thru the nistallation of new conveyor machinery, similar to the 'belt' in Ford's or the 'B' speed-up in meat packing, whereby one worker produces as much as three formerly did, at the cost of great strain, nervous exhaustion and dangerous accidents.

Of the 1,500 workers who struck, nearly 90 per cent were youth, from 16 to 25 years old, including 60 per cent young girls, mostly American and many high school graduates. Their pay averages from $13 to $28 weekly.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Cooperative Colony Lecture.

Comrade M. Olgin will speak in Yiddish on the 5-Year Plan of the Soviet Union on Thursday evening, Oct. 10, in the Cooperative Colony Auditorium.

* * *

Brownsville Lecture.

Under the auspices of the Brownsville English Branch, I. L. D., Comrade H. M. Wicks will lecture on "Workers' Defense in America," Friday, Oct. 11, 8 p. m., at the Brownsville Youth Center, 122 Osborn St.

* * *

Williamsburgh I. L. D.

A general membership meeting will be held Wednesday, Oct. 9, 8.30 p. m., at 56 Manhatan Ave. Every Brownsville worker is urged to become a member of this organization.

* * *

Saturday Eve. Dance, Harlem.

The Harlem Progressive Youth Club will give a dance on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, at 1492 Madison Ave. Good band. All welcome.

* * *

Drug Clerks Mass Meeting.

A campaign to organize the Bronx drug clerks into the Drug Clerks Union will be opened with a mass meeting Thursday, Oct. 10, 8.30 p. m., at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and So. Blvd., Bronx.

* * *

Boro Hall I. L. D. Organization.

The formal organization meeting of a Boro Hall Branch of the I. L. D. will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at 252 Atlantic Ave. All workers interested in defens eof class war prisoners invited.

Communist Activities

Unit 5, Section 7.

Meets tonight, executive at 8, membership at 9 sharp.

* * *

Unit 1, Section 4.

Special meeting Thursday, Oct. 10, 8.30 p. m., at 143 E. 103rd St., to discuss the TUUL Conference. Non-Party members invited.

* * *

Unit 1, Section 4, Excom.

The executive committee of Unit 1, Section 4, will meet Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 143 E. 103rd St.

* * *

Food Fraction.

A general meeting of all Party food workers, grocery clerks, bakers, butchers, restaurant and cafeteria workers will be held Wednesday, Oct. 9, 7.30 p. m., at the Workers' Center, by order of the District Industrial Department.

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Unit 7, Section 5.

Special meeting tonight at 235 E. 125th St. Roll call.

* * *

Brownsville Y. C. L. Note

Regular unit meeting Thursday, Oct. 10, 8.30 p. m. Discussion on Tenth Plenum.

* * *

Section 5 Banquet.

Organizations requested not to arrange affairs for Oct. 26, on which date Sec. 5 will give a banquet at 1330 Wilkins Ave.

* * *

Unit 4F, Section 6.

Meets today, 6.30 p. m., at 252 Atlantic Ave. Roll call. Failure to attend will be considered a breach of Party discipline.

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Unit 7F, Section 2.

Educational meeting tonight, 8.30 sharp, at 1179 Broadway.

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Unit 1F, Section 2.

Meets tonight, 7 sharp, at 1179 Broadway.

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Unit 12F, Section 2.

Membership meet Friday, 6 p. m., at 1179 Broadway.

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Unit 7F, Section 2.

Meets tonight.

* * *

Unit 16F.

Meets Thursday, Oct. 10. Functionaries must come early.

* * *

Branch 1, Section 8.

Executive meet today, 7 p. m., at 29 Chester St. Membership meet at 8.30.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

THE WORKING WOMAN

WOMEN REPORT ON CONDITIONS

Tell of Speed-Up and Discrimination

Many industrie swere represented at the Women's Conference of the TUUL Convention in Cleveland. Not only were the needle trades and textiles represented, but there were also women from heavy and basic industries.

The Chicago plant of the Western Electric Company, said to be the largest single plant in the country, sent a delegate. She reported that there is a shop committee in the plant which issues a regular shop bulletin. This is so well liked by the workers that they eagerly buy it, and the bulletin pays for itself. The conditions for women and girls are ver ybad, even worse than for men.

The women work 50 hours a week, but often are forced to work overtime in order to earn a little more. The yare paid piece work or 31 cents an hour. M en and boys receive 33 cents an hour. In order to be sure they can stand the terrible speed-up, a physical examination is given every girl and only the strongest is hired. Women over 30 are turned down. O fthe 38,000 workers in the plant, 33,000 are women and young girls. Theer is also discrimination against Jewish workers, the company hoping to divide the workers on the race question.

Rationalization has resulted in laying off many of the workers. In 1923 there were nearly 64,000 workers, but in 1928 there were only 56,000. No wthere are even less.

When a worker has stood the job for a year, he is granted one week's vacation with pay by the boss. This is a result of the shop's bulletin, an effort to keep the workers quiet about the other conditions. There is no social insurance, no compensation for accidents, even. Each year a girl works, she is given a one cent raise pe rhour!

A miner's wife from Wheeling, W. Va., reported on the activity of women during the strike. She told particularly of the soup kitchens which fed the hildren of the strikers. Organisation work among the miner's wives of Wheeling will be increased, she said, as she got inspiration from the Convention.

The delegate fro mthe Wheeling Corrugated Steel shop reported that about half of the 2,000 workers are girls. They work 12 and 14 hours a day at 28 cents an hour. Even men get only 30 cents an hour. They are forced to work in the evening, straight through from noon to 8.30 without any rest. If they go to the wash room they are docked for the time.

The speed-up has been introduced, and on the testing machine where 8 girls used to work, only two put out the production now. They are forced to work in terrific heat, and the bosses laugh at the idea of electric fans. Naturally the girls often faint, but they are not allowed to go home unless they cannot stand up at all. If you are late one minute, 15 minutes is taken off your time.

Conditions are so bad that no visitors are allowed near the factory. The workers have a shop committee and are waking up to their conditions.

The waitress delegate told of the evils of the topping system. The worker saverage 10 hours a day but get only $7 in wages. Yet of the 50,000 waitresses and cooks, only 172 girls are in the union. This is due to the corrupt officials, as there were 6,000 organized six years ago. The cafeteria workers do not even get tips. Men scab on the girls, as the union has done nothing to biuld up solidarity. None of the 10,000 Negroes are in the union. Now the progressive groups are calling meetinugs and conferences to build organizations.

The delegate from the left wing office workers' union pointed out that even office work is becoming mechanical. The girls are gradually becoming aroused, and are joining the new union.

Working Women Hold Conference to Assist Gastonia Case Defense

A special conference of all working women's organizations of New York City and the outlying vicinity is called to add their combined energies in the struggle to free the seven textile leaders now facing trial. The conference is scheduled for Thursday evening, Oct. 24, to take place at Irving Plaza Hall, 15 St. and Irving Pl.

Through the initiative of six women's organizations, the call was sent out today by the Gastonia Joint Defense and Relief Committee, from the New York headquarters at 799 Broadway. Each organization is urged to send two delegates.

BISCUIT WORKERS OUT ON STRIKE

80 Per Cent Girls in Fight on Speed-Up

The 1,500 workers of the Loose-Wiles Sunshine Biscuit Company of Kansas City, 80% of whom are young girls, went out on strike last week. They struck against the new scheme of rationalization of the bosses, the "manit" plan. They went out spontaneously in a 100% walk-out. The bosses answered their walk-out with the threat that the work would be done in the Long Island plant.

In immediate answer to this threat, the New York Local of the Food Workers Industrial League issued a leaflet to the workers of the Long Island plant. They called upon the New York workers to refuse to scab, but to stand solidly with their brothers and sisters in Kansas City.

The leaflet points out that the workers here are faced with same conditions as those in the west—long hours, low wages, and the rationalization schemes making even more harsh the threat of unemployment. It shows that the Loose Wiles company is a national corporation, controlled by Wall Street, piling up profits from the miserable conditions of the workers.

"Kansas City and Long Island workers both wear the same prison-striped uniforms of wage-slavery", the leaflet says. "Long hours and low wages are their common lot, with unemployment as a continual menace. The new speed-up and percentage wages system brings not only reduction in pay, but means a reduction in workers, with more and more out of jobs."

"The answer of the workers must be the building up of shop committees to protect their interest."

The leaflet closes with slogans "Down With the Manit System." Refuse to fill scab orders! Spread the strike!

The workers received the leaflet eagerly and much heated discussion was carried on.

Minor and Engdahl to Act as Judges at ILD Revel Saturday

A committee of five well-known workingclass leaders will act as judges at the Proletarian Autumn Revel of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, to be held Saturday night at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th St. The committee will award prizes to workers wearing the oldest and shabbiest clothes.

The committee consists of Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker; J. Louis Engdahl, national secretary of the International Labor Defense; Robert W. Dunn, author of "Labor Automobiles" and other books; Rose Baron, secretary of the New York District of the I. L. D., and Rose Wortis of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union.

The I. L. D. Revel promises to be an outstanding event o fthe proletarian soial season. Dancing will last until far into the night with musi furnished by John C. Smith's Negro Syncopators. Tickets should be bought in advance as they will cost more at the door. They are on sale at the office of the New York I. L. D., 799 Broadway, room 422. All proceeds of the Revel will go for the defense of the Gastonia and other class war prisoners.

FLOOD IN PRISON CELLS.

Ten prisoners in Bridge Plaza Court jail in Williamsburgh, a section of Brooklyn, were threatened after more than a foot of water washed into the cells.

WOMEN'S WORK AND 10 PLENUM

Urge More Attention to Women Workers

"We do not want to revert back to handicraft and to women's domestic work. We want to go forward through the trusts and onward towards socialism."

This quotation from Lenin was read by Comrade Moirowa in her report on women's work to the Tenth Plenum of the Communist International. She had already quoted Lenin to the effect that, "It is the business of the bourgeoisie to develop trusts, to drive women and children into the factories, to torture and debauch them, to condemn them to dire need. We do not 'demand' such development, we do not support it, we fight against it. But how do we fight?"

The answer to this question, Comrade Moirowa pointed out, must be decisive for the Communist Parties. She said that a special effort must be made to get working women into the Parties, and not only housewives. "Women do not leave the Party as quickly as men," she said, and proved it with her figures. She referred to the report of Molotov, who had said that the ideological and political educational work of the Parties is more effective among the women, that the working women follow more loyally their leaders, the Communist Parties, than the other sections.

Moirowa spoke of the enthusiasms with which delegate bodies had been received by the working women wherever they were formed. She also called attention to the importance of having women organizers in the shop nuclei wherever there were women in the shop. She said, "As long as we have no factory nuclei (in shops where there are mostly women) the question of work among working women will be left hanging in the air."

On the question of a women's press, Moirowa critieized the Parties for their lack of attention to this important phase of women's work. "All anti-working class parties issue special women's journals in hundreds of thousands of copies," especially the socialist, she pointed out.

"In our work among women we must not only shift our attention to the working women, but must be able to lend that work a Communist character. This must be done so as to make the tasks of the Communists understood by the women masses. We must use plain ordinary language and not simply use hackneyed formulae. This is absolutely necessary now when we are entering a period of mass struggles, when we are entering a period of new imperialist wars. The working women will have new duties in time of war, they will make bullets and will become the soldiers of the rear. That is why we must make these masses understand what the Communists stand for."

May Call Stoppage of Window Cleaners

(Continued from Page One)

surance with the Empire State company. Speakers pointed out that the insolvency of the company is the result of the trickery used by the bosses to cheat injured workers out of compensation. Instead of insuring all their workers, they insure many less than the number they employ. As a result, the Empire State company, which was organized by the employers, is now without funds. The executive council of the union decided to give the bosses until 4 p. m. today to remedy this situation. Otherwise the stoppage goes into effect tomorrow morning.

The meeting struck a militant note and the workers were urged to stand firm in the coming strike until their demands are met. The chief demands of the union are the 40-hour, five-day week, an increase in the minimum wage from $45 to $49.50 a week, proper safety devices to be provided by the employers, and adequate compensation insurance.

Speakers at the meeting were Harry Feinstein, secretary, and Thomas Owerksin, president of the union, Jacques Buitenkant, the union's attorney, and others including many rank and filers.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself: it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

Attention! Organizations Who Are Planning to Greet the Soviet Flyers

All money collected to date for the Truck and Tractor Campaign; buttons, and tickets for the gigantic reception at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, etc., should be sent at once to

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION
175 Fifth Ave., Room 512, New York City
Telephone ALGonquin 2745

We shall be glad to offer late news of the progress of the "Land of the Soviets," as well as further plans for the welcoming of the aviators. Organizations who are interested in placing ads. in the pamphlet now being prepared by the F.S.U., in honor of the flyers, are urged to communicate with us at once. The rates are: $100 for full page. $10 will be the lowest amount accepted from any organization. Personal greetings may be inserted for $1.

Now is the time to act.

UNION OFFICIALS SELL OUT STRIKE OF TRUCKDRIVERS

8-Hour Day, Overtime Demands Sold

(Continued from Page One)

the bosses. At least $7,000,000 worth of perishables were going to waste in the friut terminals and shipping yards of New York, Hoboken, Newburgh, Jersey City, Croxton and other points; over 2,000 workers had struck in sympathy with the truckmen, with the possibility that many more would follow; the six big railroad lines serving the city had announced an embargo on all fruit and produce early yesterday morning; and the splendid militancy of the men, who showed no signs of yielding to any kind of a compromise up to the very hour of the sell-out, made the ultimate success of their fight for terms already conceded to drivers employed in other branches of trucking virtually inevitable.

Three conferences at which "all interested parties except the strikers" were represented were held on Monday. Then at a secret meeting at midnight, Mihal Kearins, president of the market truckmen's association, who had boasted when the walk-out occurred that "there are more ways than one to break a strike," called in the union officials. The misleaders afterward announced that compromise terms had been offered, which they "refused," but the connection between the secret midnight meeting and the sell-out, which followed yesterday, was immediately apparent to workers acquainted with A. F. L. methods.

Fear that the strikers would turn on them if the betrayal was too bare-faced caused the bosses and officials to agree on a flat $5 weekly increase, but this illusory gain will be cancelled by forcing the truckmen to work overtime at straight time. The nine-hour day continues.

The Walker administration, true to its strike-breaking role, had 1,000 police patrolling the strike zones along the Hudson on Monday. Walker had personally offered the produce merchants to do all in his power to bring the drivers back to work early in the struggle, and his strike-breaking expert, commissioner of police Whalen, promised to put a policeman on every truck driven by a scab.

A meeting between acting governor Lehman and representatives of the strikers had been arranged for last night, in case the bosses failed to buy up the union officials, showing tha tthe state was preparing to bring the strike to a close by force. Frances Perkins, state industrial commissi ner, caused a similar meeting scheduled for Monday night to be called off, feeling confident that the betrayal would be completed that day

The Pennsylvania; Erie; New York Central; New Jersey Central; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; and Lehigh Valley Railroads, all of which announced at midnight Monday that no further shipments of fruit and produce would be accepted until the strike was ended, lifted the embargo shortly after the "settlement" became known.

Only one or two flurries along the waterfront were reported during the three days of the tie-up, including one attempted scab delivery of vegetables from a market in West St.

With a militant rank and file leadership, the struggle would unquestionably have gone forward to victory, the Metropolitan Area Trade Union Unity League said yesterday, pointing to the sympathy strikes and Local 17 of the Amalgamated Food Workers, which instructed its members to refuse to handle fruit and any perishables delivered by scab drivers, as evidences that the workers were solidly behind the strikers.

But as the TUUL leaflet distributed among the truck drivers showed: "Your victory will be made possible not in secret conferences between your officials and the city politicians, but in the solidarity of all white and Negro workers in the struggle. Organize joint committees with the dock workers and food workers for a victorious struggle."

Window Cleaners' Protective Union—Local 8
Affiliated with the A. F. of L.
15 E. 3rd St., New York
Meets each 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at 7 P. M. at Manhattan Lyceum.
Window Cleaners, Join Your Union!

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A.
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"THE FOREST PEOPLE OF SIBERIA" AT THE FILM GUILD.

With the new Soviet film, "Forest People of Siberia," now being shown at the Film Guild, the workers of New York find themselves in the fortunate position of being able to see two of the best scenic pictures ever shown. The other is "Afghanistan" at the Cameo. Both are Soviet films.

"Forest People of Siberia" is a film record of the everyday life, the habits and work, of a little-known and for thousands of years a left-alone tribe of diminutive-sized people in Siberia called the Udes. They inhabit the forest thicknesses of the part of Siberia lying nearest Mongolia and Manchuria.

The film runs the gamut from the childbirth rites of the tribe, thru the methods of breaking in the young in the struggle of life, to the strange marriage ceremonies of this primitive people which is beginning to feel and react to the influence of Soviet culture.

The film is a masterpiece of scenic beaut. It is not burdened with an ounce of waste-matter.

The primitive life of the Udes, which used to center on the wild forest country which they inhabited, now centers on the Soviet trading posts. Coming in contact with the trading posts, the Udes are bringing back modern hunting and agricultural equipment and modern ideas.

The trading posts they come in contact with being the trading posts belonging to a workers' and peasants' republic, and not to a grasping capitalist system, the Udes do not come back cheated and degraded.

On the same bill at the Film Guild is "Forbidden Paradise"—trash, utterly worthless of notice but for the acting of Adolphe Menjou.

Women Workers Push Gastonia, Communist Party Meet for Oct. 17

Wide response is reported to calls for the meeting to be held October 17 at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place by the Women's Committee of the Communist Party of District 2. The gathering will rally the masses of New York working women to support the election platform of the Communist Party, and the Gastonia prisoners on trial at Charlotte.

Dressmakers Local 22 of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, has already sold 100 tickets and sent in a hurried call for more. The Independent Shoe Workers' Union in New York, which has many women members, is rally for this meeting. Women's councils have sent for additional tickets.

Leaflets are being distributed at factories and shops, inviting workers to come to the meeting and hear the southern strikers tell of conditions in the southern mills, and some first-hand experience with the militia in the strikes.

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

ALEX. LEGGE, THE FARM BOARD HEAD LOOTED FARMERS

Legge's Trust Making 540 Per Cent Profit

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 8.—Farmers smarting under mortgages plastered on them to buy the necessary equipment from the harvester trust are wondering what all this delay means in Alexander Legge's farm board plans. They were told that the farm board was to solve all their troubles and save them from bankruptcy. Then the man who had been exploiting them for years as head of the International Harvester Co. was appointed by Hoover to run the farm board.

Right there the wise ones lost all hope of "farm relief" and now they merely wonder in what wa ythey are to be exploited again, this time under farm board rules.

The International Harvester Co. has so tremendously piled up superprofits that $1,000 invested in Harvester stock early in 1920 is now worth just $5,400, counting in the dividends paid, but not interest on the dividends. In the same way $1,000 invested in the Case Threshing Machine Co.'s stock is now worth $9,970. The Deere Implement similarly has in only two years increased the value of $1,000 put into its stock to $8,770. The profit on the Deere investment in about two years is 333 per cent.

These figures are based on corporation returns and stock quotations accessible to everyone and they introduced Sen. duced Sen. Borah to say: "The most unconscionable and rutal record in the economic history of the United States, when we take into consideration and the condition of the farmer since 1922, is the record of these implement companies as disclosed by their own records."

Supreme Court Justice Boasts of U.S. Program in Coming World War

BUFFALO, N. Y. (FP).—"The United States is more prepared for war now than at any time in its hstory," said Supreme Court Justice Clarence MacGregor, in speaking before a local business club. "The War Department of the government is always looking ahead with regard to the possobilities of war nad the probabilities of invasion," he continued.

In 1917 Judge MacGregor, then a practicing attorney, became Chairman of the Buffalo 'four minute men' and daily in scores of meetings appealed to the people to support to the limit the "war to end war."

Build Up the United Front of the Working Class From the Bottom Up—at the Enterprises!

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Strictly Vegetarian Food

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133 W. 21st St. Phone Circle 7238
BUSINESS MEETING held on the first Monday of the month at 3 p. m.
One Industry—One Union—Join and Fight the Common Enemy!
Office Open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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Now is your opportunity to get a room in the magnificent Workers Hotel
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Due to the fact that a number of tenants were compelled to leave the city, we have a number of rooms to rent. No security necessary. Call at our office for further information.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3561 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Baker's Local 164
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Union Label Bread!

AMUSEMENTS

NOW PLAYING!
A New and Startling World Revealed in the latest Sovkino film
Forest People of Siberia
depicting in striking and graphic fashion the primitive Ude folk—a tribe lost in the "Taiga" for a thousand years—their every-day life and customs, occupations, marriage ceremonies, secret witchcraft, child-birth rites, hunting and the INFLUENCE OF SOVIET CULTURE
—and on the same program—
POLA NEGRI as Queen Catherin in
FORBIDDEN PARADISE Directed by Lubitsch with Adolphe Menjou
GUILD CINEMA 52 W. 8th St. (Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.)
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The American Premiere of GERHART HAUPTMANN'S
THE WEAVERS
World-Famous Revolutionary Drama which is a bitter attack on the landed gentry and factory owners of Nineteenth Century Germany
Filmed in a manner closely resembling "Potemkin"
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GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

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CRIMINAL CODE
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with ARTHUR BYRON
NATIONAL 41st St., W. of 7th Av. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30
GUY ROBERTSON—QUEENIE SMITH in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"The Street Singer"
with ANDREW TOMBES

MASQUE 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
The Perfect Thriller! English Cast
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Newest Sovkino Production
AFGHANISTAN
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A Sensational Melodrama
SCOTLAND YARD

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Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50
ELSIE FERGUSON
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SCARLET PAGES
of 3 Acts

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West 42d Street
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50
The Great London Success
Murder ON THE **Second Floor**
A Comedy Drama in 3 Acts

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—The Workers Home in Preiwaldau was raided and searched by the police. Comrades Fritsch and Schubert were arrested and taken to the district jail.

British Trade Union Officials Try Vainly to Break Strike of London Busmen

MILITANTS STRIVE TO BROADEN WALKOUT OF 500 WHO STRUGGLE AGAINST MATES' VICTIMIZATION

Union Officials Denounce Strike as Work of National Minority Movement

Men Persist in Struggle Despite Orders by Officials to Return to Work

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Five hundred London busmen are striking despite orders of the trade union officials to return to work. The strike commenced Saturday in the London suburb of Barking, owing to the discharge of two conductors who refused to use the time-recorder because the latter was dangerously placed.

The union executive issued a public telegram denouncing the strike as the work of the National Minority Movement (Left Wing) and ordering the workers to return to work. Militants are striving to extend dthe strike.

GASTON WITNESS CONFESSES BRIBE

Ford Admits Killings Previous to Raid

(Continued from Page One)

arrests. He did admit to "helping to kill one man."

"Did he die?" asked Attorney Jimison of the defense.

"He shore did," Hord answered with pride.

This killing, Hord said, took place in South Carolina, where he was not an offiser, and he had no warrant for the man's arrest. Hord also killed a boy a few years ago, but was acquitted.

The courtroom went into an uproar when Hurd admitted that he was indicted in Cleveland County for disorderly conduct, when he rode his horse into a church.

"But I have stopped drinking," said Hord, in extenuation.

Hord contradicted the other witnesses when he said he had given Ferguson, another of Aderholt's followers in the attack on th tent colony a rifle when they got out of the auto there.

H. C. Jackson, another of the policemen wh oaccompanied Aderholt, admitted, under cross-examination, that he did not make any arrests in the afternoon when the Loray thugs tried to break up a meeting by throwing eggs and stones at Beal, attacking Clarence Miller, one of the workers on trial and firing a shot. He denied using brutality in breaking up picket lines just before the police went down to attack the union headquarters to disarm the guards in preparation for the murderous assault of the Manville Jenckes Committee of 100.

Attorney Jimison brought out clearly that Jackson, like other witnesses, found it convenient to forget everything said at the strike meeting except what the prosecution alleges Beal said, and which they think will incriminate him. When Jimison made sarcastic remarks about Jackson's poor memory, and convenient forgetfulness, Jackson invented a story about writing down Beal's alleged statements in a little red book. However, he "had forgotten to bring this book to court."

There will be a mass meeting next Saturday at the old City Auditorium in Charlotte, as part of the program of the Southern Textile Workers' Conference. The speakers will be George Maurer, o fthe International Labor Defens; James Reide president of the National Textile Workers' Union; Hugo Oehler, southern organizer of the N. T. W. U.; Tetherow, an dthe released defendants i nthe Gastonia case; Russell Knight, Delmar Hampton, K. O. Byers, and Sophie Melvin.

The Southern Textile Workers' Conference sarts Saturday, Oct. 12, in Charlotte, and is assured large delegations from N. M. U. locals' mill committees and organization group sall over the textile belt, and some delegates from locals of the United Textile Workers' Union, locals which do not agree with the sell-out policy of th U. T. W. officials.

On the 13th, there will be in Charlotte the Southern Convention of the Trade Union Educational Leageu with representatives not only from textile mills, but from all the other industries of the South, to lay broad basis for organization work.

The results of these two conference will be the stimulation of active resistance, on a wide front, against the speed-up, the low wages, and the bad onditions of Southern factory work.

CAN'T FIND EDITORIALS.

The Weekly People, organ of a counter-revolutionary sect known as the socialist labor party, states that the Daily Worker, reduced to four pages, has ceased publishing editorials. Being an imitator of the American capitalist press, both in content and make-up, the ignorant editors have not perceived that our editorials have been transferred to the left-hand side of the first page, where major political questions are analyzed each day.

WILL ORGANIZE IRON RANGES

National Miners Union to Enter Mesaba

(Continued from Page One)

000 to 8,000 with nithe past few years. Alongside this reduction in man power has gone a large nicrease in production. Unemployment is an evergrowing menace to the workers.

Today, underground miners receive from 85c to $1.50 for a 3-ton car as against $2.50 for the same car before the introduction of machinery.

The average wage in the underground mines for this extremely hard labor is $6.00 with many men receiving as low as $4.00. Whilst supposed to work 8 hours per day the men actually are in the mines 9 hours counting the time it takes to get to and from the ob.

The percentage of accidents is extremely high despite the lying department of labor figures to the contrary. Official statistics of the accidents are kept low because of the steel trust practice of compelling the injured men to come to work morning in machines and lie around the "dry house" after having checked in as if they were working. Any man refusing to come to the "dry house" for this purpose is fired as soon as his injury is healed.

In the open mines the introduction of machinery has practically wiped out the miners. Slave conditions have been introduced. The men are compelled to work two Sundays per month for time wages.

The gang system, an integral part of the horrible speed-up, is in force, with one straw boss to every four men.

The finger printing system, used n the pienitentiaries for convicts, is in use in the mines. This is a powerful weapon in the hand of the bosses and is used against the militant miners who are victimized at every turn.

To understand the extreme importance of this industry on the Mesaba Range, one need only know that three fourths of the total iron ore production in the country is mined there.

As a basic industry the bosses are using every means to keep the workers employed in it away from organization. To further this the company in many sections refuse houses to foreign born workers, and try to use the native workers against them. In the struggle of the working class for the Defense of the Soviet Union and Against Imperialist War, the organization of the metal miners plays an important role.

Enemies of Labor.

In Minnesota and Upper Michigan, whilst not going any organization work, the A. F. L. betrays the miners through the Farmer Labor Party. Every move for struggle is met by pessimism and sabotage. A. F. L. leaders like Mr. McEven, editor of the Labor World, Duluth, uses his paper openly as an instrument fo the steel trust against the miners. Chauncey Peterson of Duluth, Farmer Labor legislator and A. F. L. stalwart, was recently exposed as a stool pigeon in the pay of the steel trust. This rat has been an obstacle in the way of organization for some time.

The I. W. W. in the metal mining fields has degenerated into one of the worst obstacles in the organization drive. Every move for organization is opposed by them unless directed towards the stagnant I. W. W. Existing as it does on its past fighting record, the I. W. W. is quickly breaking up for want of a concrete organizational program.

Standing out as the only force able and willing to organize the metal miners is the National Miners Union. This militant union has led heroic struggles in the coal fields and will lead the struggles in the metal fields.

The Miners Industrila Conference, together with the N. M. U. Executive Board meeting at the Trade Union Unity Convention in Cleveland, concretely laid down plans for the organization of the Iron and Copper Miners into the National Miners Union.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of "The Daily Worker," published daily, except Sunday at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1929.

State of New York
County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. Wagenknecht who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of "The Daily Worker," and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Comprodally Publishing Company, Incorporated, 26-28 Union Square, New York City; Editor, Robert Minor, 26-28 Union Square, New York City; Managing Editor, Robert Minor, 26-28 Union Square; Business Manager, Alfred Wagenknecht, 26-28 Union Square, New York City.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given. Comprodally Publishing Co. Inc., 26-28 Union Square, New York City; J. Louis Engdahl, 26-28 Union Square, New York City; J. L. Perilla, 26-28 Union Square, New York City; Alfred Wagenknecht, 26-28 Union Square, New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of, stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 35,765.

(This information is required from daily publications only.)

ALFRED WAGENKNECHT,
Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1929.

MAX KITZES,
Notary Public

(SEAL)

(My commission expires March 30, 1930.

Mukden Reported in Split With Nanking Over C. E. R. Policy

SHANGHAI, Oct. 8.—Although Nanking reports state that Chang Fak-wei is "trapped" with his "Ironsides" army in the mountains of Hunan, the report of a new mutiny of 1,500 Nanking troops sent to Ichang against Chang, does not bear out Nanking's story of the collapse" of Chang's revolt. At Ichang foreigners prepared to evacuate. In Kwantung and Kwangsi the conflicting nature of reports indicates anything but solidarity for Nanking, while still another American destroyer has been sent to Canton in view of expected battles.

In the North, it is persistently reported that Wellington Koo, who negotiated the 1924 treaty between Peking and the Soviet Union on the Chinese Eastern Railway and who, since the fall of Peking has been a refugee in Europe with a price on his head, has been called to aMnchuria by the Mukden "government" to negotiate a settlement with the Soviet Union independently of Nanking. While Nanking hotly denies that Mukden has broken with it, the fact remains that Wellington Koo is actually in Mukden without Mukden taking any action against him as Nankin gpolicy would dictate.

SOCIALISTS IN BIG SWINDLE OF MUNICIPAL BANK

Workers to Dig Into Socialist Graft

(Wireless to Inprecorr.)

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—Concerning the million mark swindle of the Berlin municipal bank by the brothers Sklarek, the Communist organ, "Rote Fahne" publishes disclosures proving that socialists introduced the Sklareks into business and facilitated their swindles.

The "Rote Fahne" proves that the socialist, Kieburg, director of the Municipal Clothing Utilization company, deliberately permitted the Sklarek firm to deliver shoddy in the year 1921, whereby the company went bankrupt with a deficit of 15,000,000 marks.

Kieburg then was promoted to the post of director of the All-Berlin Clothing undertaking, where Kieburg and the Sklareks continued the game, with the result that this second company went bankrupt, with 1,300,000 marks deficit. This second company was deliberately bankrupted in order to permit the Sklareks to buy the business cheaply.

This socialist, Kieburg, also committed forgeries of large bills of exchange, but socialist authorities hushed the matter up. Many other socialists are involved, and the social democrats are moving heaven and earth to stop the "Rote Fahne" exposures, having prohibited the pasting of "Rote Fahne" posters on billboards.

The Communist Party, plus other workers' organizations, have formed a proletarian committee for investigation into the Sklarek scandal in order to find answers to the following questions:

Who brought the Sklareks into business? What politicians and officials were constant guests of the Sklareks at races, hunting parties and banquets? Where are the stolen millions?

* * *

(Wireless by Inprecorr)

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The disclosures in the Communist paper "Rote Fahne" concerning the Sklarek swindle is causing a panic among the socialists. The paper today publishes a report of the persons who received "presents" from the Sklarek brothers, among whom is Berlin's mayor Herr Boess, at present in New York City, and a number of other prominent socialists.

Liebert, a prominent socialist and director of the big Berlin municipal undertaking, is now suspended following the discosures in the "Rote Fahne" accusing Liebert of gigantic swindles with the Sklareks.

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DELEGATES TO VISIT U. S. S. R.

Group of Workers to Observe 5 Year Plan

(Continued from Page One)

proletarian fatherland; while the various capitalist governments in their congresses speak about peace, their secret diplomacy is to make a common conspiracy to bring about war against the Soviet Union.

You're Invited.

"The Soviet Union, the country which freed itself from capitalism, the land of the workers and peasants, calls upon you, working men and women, to come and see for yourself what is going on in Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia has nothing to hide. The workers and peasants want to show the workers of the world their success in building socialism in every field. Workers from France, England, Germany, the world over, will come and celebrate, together with the Russian workers and peasants, the Twelfth Year of successful proletarian revolution.

"The fact that the workers and peasants are inviting workers of the world to come and see their achievements is a slap in the face of the bourgeois and socialist lies about Soviet Russia.

See It All.

"The Friends of the Soviet Union, which was organized for the purpose of publishing the facts about the Soviet Union, and for its Defense and Recognition, and which aims to educate the workers and farmers of this country about the achievements of the Fiv e-Year Plan, has undertaken to conduct this delegation.

"The workers will visit the most important centers, Leningrad, Moscow, Dnyeperstroy, Tiflis, Rostov, etc., and during the six weeks will be guests of the Russian workers and peasants, with free food, lodging, entertainment, an dtransportation. We will have special English-speaking guides to lead the delegation.

"We urge workers from shops of all industries, automobiles, textile, metal, coal, needle trades, farmers, co-operatives, etc., to select one or two delegates to participate in this Twelfth Anniversary Celebration. The only expense for each delegate will be steamer from New York to the Russian border and return, which will amount to $200. Our aim is to acquaint the workers with the facts. Workers who are not yet convinced about the Soviet Union should go and see with their own eyes. Shops and factories where the workers are interested in sending delegates should write to us at 175 Fifth Ave., Room 512, New York City.

So Come and Join the I. L. D.

sang ELLA MAY, I. L. D. organizer of Gastonia, before she was murdered by the mill bosses who fear the strength of this powerful organization defending labor.

50,000 New Members by January 1

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The Labor Defender,

the I. L. D. publication, is read everywhere, carrying the story of labor everywhere. The next issue of the Labor Defender will commemmorate the Twelfth Anniversary of the only workers and peasants government in the world.

Workers in Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston and New York have reserved FULL PAGES in the next issue to print their greetings to the workers of U. S. S. R.

Rush Your Greetings in By Telegraph!

Do you know there is a governmental drive against the foreign-born in America today? You may be the victim tomorrow.

Help save Salvatore Accorsi!

Stop the murders of the Pennsylvania cossacks! Halt the drive against workers in the shoe industries in New York!

How can you do that best?

JOIN THE I. L. D.!

Fill out the following blank and become a member of the International Labor Defense.

I want to join the International Labor Defense. Enclosed find 25 cents.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY .....

International Labor Defense
80 E. 11th St., New York City

IN THE SHOPS

Rottenest Food to Punish Deserters Jailed in Army

(By an Ex-Soldier Correspondent)

This is the conclusion of a letter from a former military prisoner, who tells of the brutality at the Governor's Island detention barracks.

I worke don the coal pile in winter. We shoveled coal in canvass bags which was put on a motor truck and delivered by us into the boiler rooms of the officers' homes.

General prisoners can't get a cent of pay for their hard labor. In civil life, for the same work, we'd get about $5 a day. The food served us was very poor in quality. We were fed about twice a day on slum (stew). We sure got tired of it so often. When we'd get scrambled eggs for breakfast we'd only get a tablespoonful of it.

Often we'd get a change in menu from stew to hash. When they served dessedt at a meal it usually was something that did not cost much, such as stewed prunes.

I'll never forget one day for supper we had hash. At about 2 a. m., at the same time, all of us were stricken with ptomaine poisoning caused by the hash we had eaten.

Once, whils I was there, an officer from the inspector-general's department inspected the prison. He was also to inspect the dining room at dinner time. Because of that, we had steak for dinner.

I was told once, that general prisoners according to army regulations, are to get a food allowance, even more than men in the service because of their hard labor.

The officers, who were stationed at the prison, I believe made plenty of money out of the food they deprived us of.

The poor food ruined our health, decaying our teeth. Nearly all the prisoners confined there and at all army posts are in for desertion or absence without leave. Many desert because of the inhuman conditions in the service.

The army law book is filled with laws, to bind us to blind obedience. For the least offence one is put in the guardhouse and tried. Many also desert because they see they have small chance to learn a trade, about one chance in several hundreds. Next to poverty due to unemployment, low wages, a desire to learn a trade is the second major reason why men join the army.

EX-SOLDIER.

CANNERY SLAVES WELCOME T.U.U.L.

Oakland Workers Have Enough of Slavery

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND, Cal. (By Mail).—Sevenu truck drivers were fired recently for sympathizing with the striker sin August and this created a bitter feeling against the company.

Workers' shop committee issued a bulletin, which was welcomed by the workers. All took the bulletin eagerly an dopenly flaunted it in the face of the bosses. The forelady ran out of the cannery trying to claw the distributors of these bulletins, but the workers only laughed at her and cheered the distributers.

Two T. U. U. L. members came to speak at the cannery gates recently during noon hour. The enthusiastic workers rushed out to hear them, but the boss got ahead and locked the gates, commanding the women to return to their work. The speakers were arrested an dheld incommunicado without any charges against them till next morning, when they were released. The women throughout the plant were indignant and showed it in their remarks.

One woman worker rushed out crying: "Let's see what it is about; let's protest against this.' Others grabbed the leaflets through the windows and fence. General commotion existed for an hour. The boss fired the worker who shouted. He narrowly missed a walkout in his plant.

The A. F. of L. labo rfakers did not see the need to organize this industry and the T. U. U. L. is openly welcomed here.—Anne Alden.

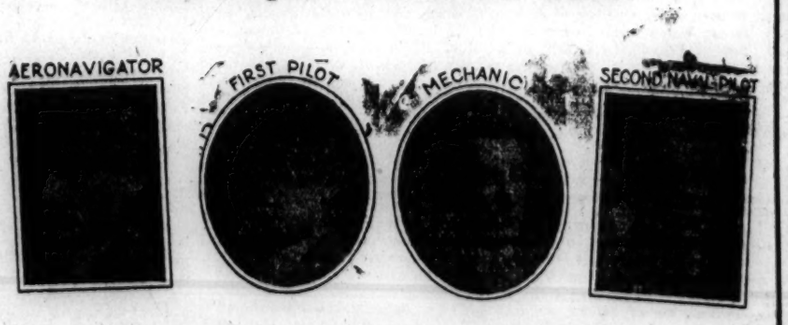
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Demagogy and Fascism

There are a number of factors which differentiate fascism from other forms of bourgeois dictatorship. As distinct from a purely military dictatorship (which in recent times, it is true, tries to strengthen its position—and with a fair success—by creating fascist support for itself), all forms of fascism are based upon broad mass organization whose activities are contrasted with the failure of bourgeois parliamentarism and which (otherwise the masses could not be won for fascism) use a certain "anti-capitalist" phraseology, and refrain from appearing openly as representatives of capital.

Fascism is differentiated from the terror exercised against the working class by a parliamentary democracy (a terror which in its outward manifestations may be just as brutal as fascist terror), in that it justifies its terrorist actions, not from the formal standpoint of the "will of the majority," but by the particular weight of the interests it represents.

To bourgeois democracy it opposes the "organic membership of society" by the cooperation of various group organizations—fascism does not deny class contradictions; it merely maintains that they can be overcome within the framework of "common interests." In this way, it seeks to organize the anger of the masses at the bankruptcy of parliamentarism in a manner which involves no danger to the rule of finance capital, and, whwen bourgeois democracy fails, tries to utilize that anger for the maintenance of bourgeois class rule in other forms.

For the working class movement, the particular danger of fascism lies in its use of demagogy as well as terror, lies in the fact that it awakens among the workers the illusion that the dictatorship, which it is anxious to establish, or has succeeded in establishing, is not the rule of their class enemy, but the result of their own work.

In this sense, of course, fascism is the general tendency of the development of bourgeois democracy in the period of capitalist decline. The growth of internal and external contradictions necessarily leads to an intensification of the white terror against the proletariat, and also makes the parliamentary democratic form of bourgeois class rule and less useful for finance capital.

On the other hand, the increasing difficulties and working class revolt, which is drawing more workers into the struggle, necessitates the creation of bases of support within the working class, support which is won by the corruption of the labor aristocracy. The smaller this aristocracy becomes, because of growing difficulties, the closer, by way of compensation, grows its connection with finance capital.

For this limited group to fulfill its role of binding the greatest possible number of workers to the policy of finance capital, it must convince them that the tendencies in the development if imperialism—increasing monopolization and trustification, state capitalism, the enrolment of members of the labor aristocracy in the executive organs of bourgeois class rule—are means of overcoming "the bad side of capitalism." This is but a paraphrase of the fascist ideal of the "organic state," of "structural democracy."

The organizational concentration of the national economy by means of state capitalism in the interests of finance capital, appears as the "supersession of private capital," and the use of degenerate working class elements to suppress their class comrades as the "participation of the working class in the management of industry."

These basic elements of fascist ideology will, in the conditions of the Third Period, develop to a greater or lesser degree all over the imperialist world.

Socialist Construction in USSR

By J. L.

The decree of the 27th of August concerning the introduction of the uninterrupted working week is, one may confidently say, of world historical importance. It represents an alteration of the economic methods taken over from the bourgeoisie, it represents an improvement which must be adopted in every country where the proletariat is victorious. With the application of the uninterrupted working week, it will be possible to increase the production of all mechanical and similar productive units by a fourth and even by a third.

The emancipation of the proletariat from the yoke of capitalism, the abolition of exploitation and of anarchy, the abandonment of the traditions and prejudices of the bourgeois order will make it possible for the proletariat to offer toiling humanity a considerably higher standard of life with the same amount of effort. In consequence of its socialist systemization of the economic leadership of the country, and the useful application of tremendous resources which were formerly wasted unproductively by the bourgeoisie and the rich landowners, the Soviet Union has already achieved a quicker tempo of development.

The growth of the feeling of social responsibility amongst the toilers and the real successes which have already been obtained, now make it possible to take a new step and introduce the uninterrupted working week into the factories and offices. The gradual introduction of the uninterrupted working week into all state and other bureaus in the Soviet Union would in any case be the inevitable result of the uninterrupted productive activity of industry. All institutions serve in some way or another industry or the persons occupied in industry, and the working methods of these institutions must correspond to those prevailing in industry. The introduction of the uninterrupted week in all factories and offices thus becomes a part of the program of the Communist International for all countries under a proletarian dictatorship.

We must be prepared, however, to repel all attempts of the bourgeoisie to worsen the situation of "their" workers and at the same time to appeal hypocritically and dishonestly to our example.

We are introducing the uninterrupted working week into the factories, but every worker will enjoy just as many free days in the year as previously. He will not work more hours yearly than before. This principle has been clearly laid down in the decree. All that will be changed will be the distribution of the free days over the year. Abroad, however, the capitalists would cling to the word "uninterrupted" and be inclined to rob the workers of all or a part of their free days by appealing to the example of "the Bolsheviks." We want our machines to work uninterruptedly, whereby we shall employ more workers and guarantee to each worker the full right of the free time previously enjoyed by him. In the Soviet Union the "uninterrupted" principle is an instrument for improving the general situation of the toilers and in particular for reducing unemployment. The capitalists, however, would force each worker to work uninterruptedly in order to employ a still smaller number of workers for the same machines. For the capitalists the "uninterrupted" principle would be a means for worsening the situation of the workers, a means for increasing the industrial reserve army.

The introduction of the uninterrupted working week in a great country like the Soviet Union must inevitably attract attention in the capitalist countries. Apart from all else, this measure means a considerable increase in the speed of economic development and thus an increase in the competitive capacity of the Soviet Union in the world economic system. Such factors will not be ignored by the capitalists. Therefore we can reckon confidently with a campaign of lies abroad concerning the uninterrupted working week. It will be declared that the uninterrupted working week robs the workers of their free time. At the same time, however, the capitalists, "in order to meet the competition of the Soviet Union" will, in fact, themselves make efforts to organize such a robbery of the workers' ffree time. The Communists of all countries must therefore be prepared to expose their enemies ideologically and to resist all attempts to worsen the situation of the proletariat by a capitalist offensive under "similar" slogans. In this connection the question of the uninterrupted working week is of special practical importance for the sections of the Comintern in all countries, even before the victory of the proletarian revolution, and not only in the Soviet Union. The Communist Parties abroad must fully inform themselves in order to be prepared to enlighten the proletariat concerning this question. The uninterrupted working week in the Soviet Union must be recognized by the workers of all countries as that which it really is; the expression of the social-progressive superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and as a powerful instrument for the continued improvement of the standard of life of the toilers.

UTW Official: "If You Would Let Me Organize Them, Sir, You Would Not Have This Trouble." By Fred Ellis



Role of the Labor Government in England

By LEON PLOTT.

The sharpening of the class struggle of the exploited workers in the capitalist countries, the growing offensive of the oppressed colonial masses against world imperialism, the inability of capitalism to solve its basic inner and outer contradictions, leads the entire capitalist system to its inevitable downfall. It would be impossible for capitalism to maintain its power, if it would not succeed to exert its influences on large sections of the working class. The enemy of the working class is not only the bourgeoisie but also the agents of the bourgeoisie who operate in the ranks of the working class and thereby temporarily succeed to save capitalism from its destruction. The last imperialist war shattered capitalism to its foundation and created an acute revolutionary situation in a number of countries, where capitalism could no longer maintain its rule, the destruction of the capitalist state was averted only thru the treachery of the social patriots of the Second International. The British goyernment came into power not with the purpose to fight capitalism and improve the conditions of the working class, on the contrary, it came to perpetuate the capitalist system and further exploit the British working class and the oppressed colonial people. All which was impossible for the British conservative government to carry through, the former Prime Minister Baldwin stated, is now being accomplished by the labor government. "In foreign affairs the socialist government has undoubtedly achieved a measure of success very large because there has been no break in continuity with the declared policy of its predecessors, the conservative governmnt."

WHAT BROUGHT THE LABOR PARTY INTO POWER?

The coming of the Labor Party into power does not mean that the British working class became more conservative, or that it forgot the lessons of the general strike. On the contrary it shows the radicalization and the leftward drift of the British working class. The Labor Party would have never succeeded to get such a large vote if the masses would not be dissatisfied with the capitalist parties and the rule of the conservative government. The British working masses still nourished illusions, that through the labor government they will be able to carry on their fight against British capitalism, to repel the employers' class legislation of the conservative government, to give back the seven-hour day to the coal miners and to raise the standards of living of the working class. The desire to throw out the conservative government and an attempt for the last time to test the Labor Party. It is not only the social imperialist of the Labor Party leadership that we must see, but the masses of the British workers, who in their determination to struggle against British capitalism were ready to vote for the Labor Party and put it into power. The national and international policies of the Labor Party for the few months it was in power will definitely prove before the British working class that the Labor Party as the Communists have analyzed it to be is only a third party of capitalism and the working class has nothing from it to expect and on the contrary must fight it.

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT—THE AGENT OF CAPITALIST RATIONALIZATION.

Since the war the British industry was in a continuous crisis, it still did not reach the pre-war level of production it was continually loosing on the world markets and systematically squeezed out by the more modern and superior methods of production of American imperialism. In the markets of Canada, Latin America, and Asia. The only way British industry could be improved and strengthen its competitive abilities on the world market is through a complete technical reorganization of its methods of production, all of which is done by lengthening hours, cutting wages, and increasing of the amount of production at the great expense of the British working class. It was not a mere coincidence that the lock-out of the 500,000 cotton workers took place under the labor government. The cotton manufacturers knew well that only with the help of the labor government will they be able to carry through their wage cut, impose upon the workers arbitrary decisions, make them operate more looms and cut the labor force.

While not even the meager promises made by the Labor Party during the elections are being carried through we see the labor government considering a plan for the merger of enterprises, particularly in the coal mining industry, which would only increase the number of unemployed miners and consplidate the fighting position of the mine owners.

Instead of increasing the unemployment dole, the labor government is considering granting subsidies to those industries where the small rate of profit does not attract the investment of new capital. Instead of increasing wages, shortening the working day, the labor government is forcing upon the workers arbitration and wage cuts. However, the most important function of the labor government will be to help the employers to introduce American methods of production, the speed-up system and other forms of capitalist rationalization. From all this the British working class has nothing to gain. Unemployment can only be increased and the standards of living lowered. The economic policy of the labor government was best expressed by Ben Tillet, the chairman of the Belfast Congress of British Trade Unions:

The congress has no competitors in the field of experience, and this experience is at the disposal of the nation, to rehabilitate our economic life, to reestablish our lost markets, to open new channels of commerce and **modernize our methods of production and distribbtion.**" (Our emphasis.)

Naturally the policy to stimulate the process of capitalist rationalization is connected with the task of supporting the economic expansion of British imperialism, the prohibition of all strikes which would embarass the labor government and forcing upon the workers arbitration. In other words the British labor government becoming an integral part of the British imperialism will do everything to sacrifice the interests of the workers for the sake of the national bourgeoisie.

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT—THE SAVIOR OF THE EMPIRE.

"If this government (meaning the conservative government L.P.) would be in power for another ten years, then we would have to lose India as part of the British empire." So declared Tom Shaw, the minister of war of the present labor government. According to that statement it means that the tasks of the labor government is to preserve the entity of the British empire. The colonial policy of the labor government certainly bears this out. The recent Anglo Egyptian treaty concluded by the foreign minister, Mr. Henderson, with Machmud Pasha, the fascist dictator of egypt, which was hailed by the Second International as a victory over British imperialism, shows how through the empty pacifist phrases the British empire is being preserved. Though the treaty formally recognizes the independence of Egypt yet the explanatory notes accompanying the treaty provide for the retention of British troops in the territory of the Suez Canal, the British Egyptian army is to be organized and trained only by British officers. The military dictatorship of George Loyde is to be replaced by a special military mission, which means the same thing. British police is to be retained in Egypt for a period of five years and British officers are to control the Egyptian police force for the same period. The mixed courts are to be retained and the reversal of the decisions of these courts can only be done upon unanimous agreements of all powers concerned. The treaty also provides that the territory of the Sudan region is to be under the joint control of Britain and Egypt and is to send there only one battalion of Egyptian soldiers. The London Times stated that this treaty British imperialism proposed yet ten years ago and that Chamberlain himself wanted to conclude such treaty only for ten years while Henderson made it for 25 years. In reality the oppressed Egyptian peasants gained nothing from this treaty, the labor government only succeeded to bribe the Egyptian nationalists and thereby perpetuate the British imperialist rule in Egypt.

In China the labor government is continuing the same imperialist policy of its predecessor. Henderson successfully concluded the negotiations begun by Chamberlain and made a treaty with the Nanking government whereby Chinese officers are to be trained in England and a British military mission was sent to China to reorganize the Chinese navy. When Henderson was the chairman of the Second International, the Brussels Congress passed a resolution on the colonial question in which it declared that China is mature enough to be an independent country and all extra-territoriality rights are to be abolished. However, when the Chinese government called upon the labor government to abolish its extra-territorial right in China their demand was categorically rejected. The same was the action concerning abolition of the mixed courts in China.

The imperialist role of the labor government was best demonstrated by its action of suppressing in a monstrous bath of blood the revolt of the Arabian masses in Palestine. Was there any difference between the labor government and the conservatives in its slaughter of the Arabian peasants by the use of bombs and machine guns by British troops and the Zionists fascist agents of British imperialism in Palestine? Have the Arabian masses to expect something better from the labor government than what they got from the imperialist government of Lloyd George? At the present congress of the British Labor Party the colonial imperialist policy of the labor government was made very clear by its foreign minister, Henderson. "We have no intention of reconsidering the British tenure of the Palestine mandate. There is no question of altering our position in regard to the mandate or in the policy laid down in the Balfour declaration in 1917."

The colonial policy of the labor government in India was yet demonstrated in 1924, when the Labor Party came first into power. Today the reformists of British Trade Unions are cooperating with the British bourgeoisie and the British Indian government in breaking the strike of the Bombay textile workers, in railroading the strike leaders in the famous Meerut trial. The promises of Independence to India was completely forgotten and will never be granted. The British labor government appointed one of its members, Ben Wedgewood, as the colonial secretary for India who yet on March 8th declared that the Indian nationalists are going too far, that their demands will never be granted by the British parliament. This is the colonial policy of the labor government, this is the social imperialist role of fthe Second International.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IMPERIALIST WARS.

The labor government came into power on a platform of "peace." Peace in industry and in international relations. The disarmament negotiations between MacDonald and Hoover do lessen the war danger. Imperialist war preparations does not exclude pacifist talk of disarmament. On the contrary under the cloak of pacifism and meaningless disarmament conferences can the imperialist powers best carry on their war preparations. The contradictions between the imperialist powers are so great that they could not be solved by peaceful disarmament conferences. This fact was definitely established by the Tenth Plenum of the Communist International:

"No negotiations or even temporary agreements between the MacDonald government and the U. S. A. will avert the inevitable armed conflict between the United States and Great Britain, but will in fact mark a stage in the preparation of that conflict in the same way as the attempts of the imperialist powers to reach an agreement on the eve of the world war of 1912-28 marked a stage in the preparations for that war."

In reality nobody is disarming. President Hoover declared that the 15 cruiser program is not to be violated. America is not only to build 15 new cruisers but in addition to that program it will add 30,000 ton more on naval craft. Great Britain is to continue to build the seven cruisers under construction and the three authorized. Great Britain and the United States are to continue with their building program till 1936 and scrap some of the obsolete naval craft which are of no value in modern warfare. This is the disarmament that will take place between Hoover and MacDonald. Facts, however, show that these two imperialist powers will continue to arm according to their original plans, but in order to deceive the British working class whom the Labor Party promised peace and the American working class, the imperialists are reacting to this peace gesture. However, behind the present disarmament negotiations are underlying basic factors of imperialist antagonisms. American imperialism is determined to wrest from Great Britain the position as the mistress of the seas, which it held for last century. The slogans advanced by American imperialism of "Freedom of the Seas," belong to same category as the "Monroe Doctrine" and the "open door policy" will be utilized as a weapon in the hands of American imperialism to mobilize popular support in the struggle against its strongest imperialist rival. The U. S. demand for naval parity with Great Britain, means to bring down the superior British navy to the level of the naval strength of the United States. Parity in naval power cannot be established by peaceful means, the demand of U. S. imperialism for equality in naval power, means that Great Britain is to give up its economic and political position as a leading imperialist power and further become subordinated to the United States. This struggle for the redivision of the world markets, sources of raw material and spheres of investment cannot be imposed upon Great Britain voluntarily, it can only be brought about as a result of armed conflict. The United States and Great Britain can come only to a temporary understanding on the basis of intensifying the struggle against the Soviet Union and consolidating the imperialist front against the U.S.S.R. In view of the situation the danger of war against the Soviet Union is today more threatened than ever before. The British labor government is playing the role of the agent of world imperialism to mobilize support among the working class in the war attack on the Soviet Union. The task of the International proletariat is to be on guard and expose the social imperialist role of the labor government. The workers of Great Britain now see the role of the labor government and will have to fight under the leadership of the British Communist Party to establish a revolutionary workers government in England.

CORRECTION

The article on "Sharp Mass Struggles in South Show Need for Intensive Party Building" by Comrade Bill Dunne, was published without containing a correction which substituted for paragraph four of the second column of the article the following:

"The young workers, being less hurdened down by racial and religious prejudcies make up by far a big reservoir of revolutionary material. They must be energetically recruited into the Y. C. L. and into the Party. This must not lead, however, to the abandonment or lessening of work among the adults; otherwise the Party will not be able to become a real mass Party, leader of the economic and political struggles of all workers in the South."

I SAW IT MYSELF

by HENRI BARBUSSE

Translated by Brian Rhys

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THE RED MAID

(*Continued*)

WITH the passing of years, mnay stories came to be told about his condemnation. It was said that the Jews had brought about his death. But here, the facts speak plainly to us. Rome alone had powers of life and death in Judea. The Roman State, a great aristocratic institution, guardian of established order, like our 'democracies' of the present day, and like them, grandiloquent tolerance towards harmless dreamers; but it was always merciless towards troublers of the Established Order — which, viewed from within, is systematic thievery nad viewed from without, systematic robbery with violence. The Jews could hate Jesus, and denounce him, but it was the established rule that put him to death.

When this man Jesus was fastened to the cross, when darkness came over him, and before his transfixed eyes he saw the wavering of the crowds whom he had wished to save—the crowds that had never understood him and knew not what they did—he must have thought that his work would die with him; nor was he wrong.

When all was over, darkness as of long night descended upon this defeated man. His name, too, seemed dead an no one remembered it. Had he a few disciples, who outlived him? Perhaps co. It has been said, but nothing is more doubtful. At all events, these personal dsiciples of his attracted little attention and were left undisturbed byt the authorities—which speaks well for their prudence, and ill for their dignity.

Years passed—five, ten, twenty. . . . The children grew to manhood, young men were old men. And behold! in Asia, men went about preaching a new religion; and this was the watch-word given to the listening crowds: The Messiah has come. The watch-word was in this form: Christ is arisen. The preachers were Jews but not Jews of Palestine; they came from the Jewish colonies in the Greek world and were attracted and influenced by pagan culture.

* * *

THE religion which thus sprang into being had for its pivot a new God: the Christ, of whom there had been no question hitherto, and appropriated a vast new domain—the world beyond the tomb. It was the religion of death. Mankind, these reformers said, had been condemned to hard labor, to the pangs of childbirth, for the sins of the first man. But lo! the Son of God himself had come down to redeem mankind by his sacrifice; henceforth, a counter-destiny of light was nistituted for believers—and for them only—after death, and gave them eternal life.

This operation of redemption took place in regions beyond the stars. Christ the Saviour was a kind of celestial angelic meteor; in reality he was not even the Son of God, but an aspect of the one and only God, a flaming light that was part and parcel of supreme Glory.

This principle of light which—so the new pastors said—gave rise in Heaven and the regions above to the sublime annealing of death simply and purely by transforming death nito immortal life, now had nothing in common with the poor prophet who had foundered, long ere this, in Jerusalem; nad with good reason no one, least of all the apoitles, thought to associate them. It was indeed declared that Christ's redeeming sacrifice had come through his suffering and even through his 'crucifixion.' But this suffering was wholly celestial nad mystical, adapted from the Psalms and from Greek mythology. The apostles only knew their God through the ecstasy of revelation and the sudden grace flashed down upon them. This God was to them noly a theological entity. It is true that he was also called Jesus. But Jesus means Saviour. And further, was the Gililean prophet called Jesus? We have been told so, but noly at a much later date, for no one spoke of him in his own day.

* * *

THE first generation of Christians lived and died, the founders of Christianity—Paul, Barnabas, Peter and the rest—also died, and still no human trait, no definite historic outline, had been assigned to the Messiah of Christians.

Long after, twenty years after the death of Paul (who remains to our belief, and until further information is forthcoming, the man who evolved Christianity from A to Z, drawing upon sources which we can trace and identify more and more precisely, and which are borrowed from local cults) the believers, now growing in numbers, and having now left behind their first mystic enthusiasm, asked for further information concerning this God who was said to have suffered as Man. What were his sufferings? Wheer had this all happened and how? When, and under what conditions, had God come down among men? "We see him with the eyes of Faith," they said, "but give us details!"

For these reasons nad for others, the fathers of the Church had to comply and portray Christ in human guise. It was then, and then only, that they identified him with someone who had lived on earth. They chose one whose personality had dimmed and faded in the distance of years—half a century had now passed since the Galilean had been crucified by the Roman procuror—and htey said. This was He.

If he had never existed, they would have invented him now, for it was necessary that Christ should have bodily incarnation. And if the man who had existed had not been called Jesus, that name henceforth would have been assigned to him.

(To be Continued)